APRIL 21, 1775. THE NUMBER 128.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

Continuation of AN APPEAL. *&c.*

WE have the answers of the Archbishop of Armagh, and of the county of Dublin, to this summons, distinctly recorded. "We "are not bound (said the prelate) agree- "able to the liberties, privileges, rights, "laws, and customs, of the church and "land of Ireland, to elect any of our "clergy, and to send them to any part "of England, for the purpose of holding "Parliaments or Councils in England: Yet, "on account of our reverence to our Lord "the King of England, and the now "eminent necessity of the land aforesaid, "saving to us, and to the Lords and "Commons of the said land, all rights, "privileges, liberties, laws, and customs "before mentioned, we have elected re- "presentatives to repair to the King in "England, to treat and consult with him "and his Council; except, however, that "we do by no means grant to our said "representatives any power of assenting "to any burthens or subsidies to be impos- "ed on us or our clergy, to which we "cannot yield, by reason of our poverty, "and daily expense in defending the land "against the Irish enemy.

"In like manner, we find the county of "Dublin at first elected their representa- "tives without power or authority to "consent to the imposition of any bur- "thens. The King complained of the "election, as insufficient and irregular; and "the sheriff was directed to make another "return, in presence of the treasurer and "chief justice of the King's Bench. Dif- "ficulties were started, and delays con- "trived; at length the Nobles and Com- "mons, unanimously, and with one voice, "declare, that, according to the rights, "privileges, liberties, laws, and customs, "of the land of Ireland, enjoyed from "the time of the conquest of the said "land, they are not bound to send any "persons from the land of Ireland to the "Parliament or Council of our Lord the "King in England, to treat, consult, or "agree with our Lord the King in En- "gland, as the writ requires. Notwith- "standing, on account of their reverence, "and the necessity and present distress of "the said land, they have elected repre- "sentatives to repair to the King, and to "treat and consult with him and his coun- "cil, reserving to themselves the power "of yielding or agreeing to any subsidies; "at the same time protesting, that their "present compliance is not hereafter to "be taken in prejudice to the rights, "privileges, laws, and customs, which "the Lords and Commons, from the "time of the conquest of the land of Ire- "land, have enjoyed.

"What was the result of this notable "controversy between Edward and his "subjects of Ireland, or whether or how "far the King's necessities were supplied, "we are not distinctly informed. It only "appears, that the Irish representatives "sat at Westminster, and that their wa- "ges were levied on the dioceses, coun- "ties, and boroughs, which had chosen "them*."

* *Leland*, *P.* 327.

The unquestionable conclusion from this record is, that to give and grant the property of English subjects, in an assembly wherein they were not present in person or by representation, was deemed so unconstitutional, that no necessity could prompt or justify it. The Parliament at Westminster did not consider this doctrine as repugnant to their rights, or trenching upon their authority; though they were by no means disposed to yield any of their privileges to the crown, or permit an illegal exertion of the prerogative. This record is also a proof that the sole right of giving was so inherent in the owner of property, that the people at large might delegate it in whole or in part, might restrain it entirely, or reserve to themselves the controul of consenting to the grant of their representatives, to give it final efficacy. It appears too, from the writs issued upon that occasion, that every person concerned, without any farther qualification in the conduct of the representatives, was to give his voice in electing them. The words of the writ are, *Archiepiscopis, episcopis, vice-comitibus, seneschalles, majoribus, superioribus & præpositis, ac* omnibus aliis ejusdem terræ quorum interest, *ad electionem hujusmodi duarum personarum, in Angliam in forma predicta transmittendarum, faciendam*§.

In tracing the history of the Irish Parliaments, we find they not only knew their right of granting money, but how instrumental it was in obtaining a redress of grievances. In the reign of Henry V. they accompanied the grant with a representation of grievances*. In the year 1585, the ordinary subsidy bill was rejected by the Commons of Ireland; the reason appears to have been a complaint of grievances, and an apprehension of more, especially of oppressive and extraordinary taxation‖. Queen Elizabeth, during whose reign this happened, had too much spirit to have acquiesced in this refusal, could she, or any one about her, have conceived that the intervention of her English Parliament might grant the subsidy out of the property of the people of Ireland, without the most flagrant violation of their constitutional rights. Neither is it probable that the Irish Commons would have hazarded such a measure of opposition, had they imagined themselves liable to be taxed in the English Parliament, and thereby deprived of this means of enforcing a redress of grievances. In the reign of James I. we find them restored to good humour by conciliatory measures, and then they granted a liberal subsidy, with so much alacrity and zeal, that the King returned them thanks in a flattering letter addressed to the Lord Lieutenant§. Charles I. and his favourite Wentworth, tried every art to persuade them to make liberal and permanent grants; the threat of interposing the King's prerogative was added. Under the influence of promises and fears, the Commons made a grant of four entire subsidies¶. Neither the King nor his deputy were sincere; the graces they promised were not granted; the Commons therefore contrived a method of frustrating the collection of the subsidy, and the civil wars which soon followed put an end to all farther requisitions.

§ *Appendix to Leland's hist. P.* 365.
* *Leland*, *V.* 2, *P.* 13. ‖ *Leland*, *V.* 2, *P.* 296. § *Ibid. P.* 457. ¶ *Irish journ.* 1640.

I have been more particular in stating these facts with relation to Ireland, because it is impossible to find a case more exactly similar to that of America. They were both conquered countries, peopled by English subjects; yet in all the agitation of necessity and passion, and the various expedients it produced, that of imposing taxes upon Ireland in the English Parliament was never attempted. There are, however, some differences, in favour of America. In the former, the conquered people and the English were in some measure intermixed; in the latter, they were, and still continue, totally distinct. The English subjects who settled in Ireland carried with them their rights, not expressed, but latent; whereas those of the American settlers were confirmed by charters. I am far from thinking that charters create rights; they are inherent in, and unalienable from, the person of the subject. Allegiance and protection in these rights are a mutual compact between the Prince and the people. As emigration does not dissolve allegiance, neither can it divest rights; they involve each other, and are inseparable. But so solemn a recognition and confirmation of them, as charters under the great seal of a kingdom manifest, renders the violation of them still more conspicuous and criminal. From the history of Ireland we learn another difference, which is, that taxes were levied in England to defend and protect that country for some time after its settlement; whereas all the old colonies in America were settled, and the wars carried on with the natives, solely at the expense of the settlers themselves, this country bearing none of the burthen, but reaping infinite benefits from the settlement. Canada, Florida, and Nova Scotia, are exceptions to this; but they are acquisitions obtained from France and Spain, which belong therefore to this country, and will soon repay with interest the supplies which have been voted for them.

As it was therefore most clearly considered, that English subjects emigrating to and settling in Ireland, though a conquered country, were not liable to be taxed by the English Parliament, it seems strange to contend that the same subjects settling in America were liable to such taxation. The supreme power of this Parliament has been always asserted, and frequently exercised, over Ireland; the right of giving and granting their money, for the purposes of a revenue, never. Who is it that can point out a difference adequate to so great a diminution of English liberty, in the person of him who emigrates to America, as that he should not only be subject to the supreme power of the British Parliament, but to be taxed where he is not represented?

Now it is not only impossible, I conceive, to give any plausible reason for this distinction, but it is clear that no such idea was ever seriously entertained till the year 1764.

What can be a more deciſive proof of this than that the people of America have always choſen repreſentatives of their own, and that the crown has conſtantly applied to thoſe repreſentatives for the ſupplies which were wanting? If the ſettled, notorious, invariable practice of government, be not evidence of the conſtitution, from whence are we to learn it? If it had not been conſiſtent with the conſtitution, and eſſential to the free ſtate of an Engliſh ſubject, that he ſhould chooſe repreſentatives who only ſhould impoſe taxes upon him, how did it happen that both in Ireland and America our coloniſts, without any ſpecial law to direct it, from their earlieſt infancy choſe ſuch repreſentatives, who have always exerciſed that authority? Had this been illegal, ſurely the crown would not have encouraged it, by conſtantly making requiſitions through its Governours, and giving aſſent to laws impoſing taxes by the authority of provincial aſſemblies, nor would Parliament have permitted a practice which makes thoſe aſſemblies coequal with themſelves. It is, I apprehend, moſt undeniable, that either Parliament has no right to impoſe taxes upon the people of Ireland and America, or they have the ſole right; for nothing can be ſo abſurd as to ſuppoſe a people ſubject to two taxing powers, not communicating with each other, not knowing what each other are doing; in conſequence of which the people might be burthened with a double tax upon the ſame thing, ſo as to be productive of perpetual confuſion and diſtreſs. This would plainly be ſuch an inconſiſtency in politicks, as would render government at once ridiculous and oppreſſive. The aſſertion therefore at this day, of the right of Parliament to impoſe taxes upon Ireland and America, involves in it the higheſt criminal charge againſt all thoſe who have for centuries been active or acquieſcing in the impoſition of taxes upon the people of thoſe countries, which, according to the modern doctrine, the authority of Parliament only could impoſe. If they juſtify by pleading that they were the repreſentatives of the people whoſe money they granted, the admiſſion of that plea will defeat the pretenſions of Parliament, who do not repreſent them*.

* *There is a ſolemn reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, that no tallage, loan, benevolence, or other like charge, ought to be commanded or levied by the King, or any of his Miniſters, without common conſent of Parliament. If it had been imagined that this reſolution concluded to all the ſubjects of the empire, if an idea had been entertained that the conſent of Parliament involved in it the conſent of Ireland or America, what Miniſter would have ventured to adviſe the King to aſk money from the Commons of Ireland and of America, and to have levied it upon the people by the authority of their legiſlatures? Every Miniſter who gave ſuch advice would have hazarded his head; no Parliament would have endured ſo open a violation of its rights, and of the conſtitution. But no ſuch ſuppoſition ever entered into any man's head, and therefore it has been the eſtabliſhed and unimpeached practice, ever ſince the foundation of our dominion in thoſe countries, for the King to make requiſitions for ſupplies to their repreſentatives, and levy taxes by the authority of their legiſlatures. The inſtances of this are innumerable. It has been done by every Miniſter, at all times, and in every reign. It has been repeatedly announced with regard to America, to the Houſe of Commons, in the King's meſſages, without queſtion or complaint. It remained for the new-fangled doctrine of this day to maintain that America was repreſented in Parliament, a doctrine involving conſequences which they who broached it were far from foreſeeing. It would devote their deareſt connexions to impeachment, and brand the memory of every Miniſter who preceded as a traitor to the conſtitution of his country.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 21.

LAST Wedneſday the inhabitants of this city met at the courthouſe, to chooſe a Delegate, agreeable to the recommendation of the late Convention, for one year, when the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; was unanimouſly elected. At the ſame time, a very liberal ſubſcription was made for our ſuffering fellow ſubjects at Boſton, in caſh; which will be remitted to them, together with our firſt donation, by the hands of the Hon. the Speaker, who ſets off, next Saturday ſe'nnight, for Philadelphia, to preſide at the General Congreſs.

By the ſchooner Congreſs, Capt. Woolcutt, arrived at York, in nine days from Boſton, we learn that 45,000 men, well armed, are in conſtant training and readineſs to repel any inſult that may be offered them by the King's troops; as it is generally imagined, as ſoon as the reinforcements from England arrive, that ſome miſchief is intended. That none of the Northern ſhips in the London trade had yet arrived, although expected for near two months paſt; ſo that it was thought an embargo had been laid on the American ſhipping. And that no private letters had come by the New York packet, except for General Gage, and the other Governours on the continent.

Mr. PURDIE,

IT is ſo true, as to have become proverbial, that a drowning man will catch at a ſtraw. On this principle it is that a deſpotick, but almoſt deſpairing Miniſtry, having been compelled, by the wiſdom, virtue, and firmneſs of North America, to ſhow a diſpoſition to retract from their tyrannical ſyſtem, are yet ſuſpended in their determinations, and find their hopes kept alive by the corruption of ſome, by the folly and perverſeneſs of others, on this ſide the Atlantick. The moſt contemptible tales are magnified into importance when the mind wiſhes them to be true, and thus the lies of a Rivington, or the vanity of ſome heavy-headed Virginian, will ſwell trifles into proofs of diſunion, and ſerve to perſuade perſeverance in meaſures, hurtful indeed to America, but certainly ruinous to Great Britain. Among this tribe of miſchief-working *things* may be claſſed a ſenſeleſs paper lately publiſhed in the *Norfolk Intelligencer*, ſaid to be "*inſtructions drawn up* for the delegates to the Convention at Richmond, the 20th of March, from a *certain county* in Virginia." Was this curious production, Mr. *Purdie*, rejected by the ſenſible printers in Williamſburg, which occaſioned it to paſs through that common ſewer of political falſehood and filth the *Norfolk Intelligencer?* Though the framer of theſe inſtructions certainly wants ſenſe, he may be allowed to poſſeſs ſome cunning; becauſe he has ſo contrived, that willingneſs of mind, or ignorance of fact, may both conclude a whole county in Virginia to have perfidiouſly oppoſed the general union; a union formed, both as to time and matter, on the unanimous concurrence of this country in Auguſt laſt, and finally confirmed by the ſame unanimous approbation on the 20th of March ſucceeding. But let us conſider, Mr. *Purdie*, what are the motives and principles that probably govern this drawer up of inſtructions (for we do not learn they were ever ſigned) thus to induce a belief ſo injurious to the fame of any county. It could not be the little vanity of ſhowing how ſmoothly nonſenſe may be written; becauſe the writer's name being concealed, his ſhare of this *merit* muſt be ſmall indeed. It could not conduce to procure an adoption of his crude ideas at the Convention, becauſe the publication appears poſteriour to the riſing of the Convention. It would ſeem, therefore, that this fiction was deſigned for the bad purpoſe before mentioned, of keeping up the deluſion in Great Britain, and comforting, with hopes, an almoſt expiring, venal, deſpotick Adminiſtration. It is not proper to inſult the publick with a minute refutation of theſe inſtructions; ſuffice it to obſerve, that the writer confeſſes "the "grand *principal* (we will ſuppoſe him "here to mean principles) for which we "contend, are the rights of legiſlation and "taxation, of legiſlation reſpecting our "internal police, and of taxation independent of every power on earth;" which, inеſtimable privileges, he farther declares, "*we will maintain at the riſk of our lives* "*and fortunes.*" Bravo! our man grows bold here; but preſently, alas! he ſinks again! for, if his inſtructions mean any thing, they mean to condemn the proceedings of the Congreſs, becauſe the Quebeck bill is beyond *his* "*ideas*," becauſe ſuſpending commerce will be *fatal to thoſe* who are endeavouring to rob us of what himſelf calls "inеſtimable privileges," and for a few other reaſons equally cogent and ſenſible. Such is the inconſiſtency, and folly, of the enemies of America; for they are ſtill enemies, whether influenced by vanity or wickedneſs, or miſled by want of underſtanding.

PRINCE WILLIAM, *April* 8, 1775. AMERICANUS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 15, 1775.

THE ſubſcribers, having this day entered into partnerſhip, beg leave to acquaint the publick in general, and their friends and neighbours in particular, that they intend practiſing PHYSICK and SURGERY to their fulleſt extent, and that they intend alſo, as ſoon as the ſituation of the times will admit, to keep full and complete aſſortments of DRUGS and MEDICINES, which they will endeavour to procure of the very beſt in quality, and will take care to have them *freſh*, by making ſeveral importations in the year. It is propoſed that *John M. Galt* ſhall pay his particular attention to ſurgery, to whom our friends are deſired to apply on all ſuch occaſions, but will be adviſed and aſſiſted by *W. Paſteur* in all difficult caſes. They both deſire to make their moſt grateful acknowledgments to their friends and cuſtomers for the many favours and civilities they have received, and hope, by this union, they will be enabled to carry on their buſineſs to the entire ſatisfaction of their friends, as on their part the ſtricteſt aſſiduity and attention ſhall be obſerved.

PASTEUR & GALT.

For SALE,

THE high blooded horſe DOTTEREL. He is full fifteen hands three inches high, and remarkable for the ſtrength and beauty of his form, being in *every* reſpect worthy of his high deſcent, which is from the beſt ſtock in *England*, as may be ſeen by his pedigree in the hand-writing, and ſigned by, Sir *John Pennington*, who bred him. The Gentlemen of the turf are well acquainted with *Dotterel*'s performances in *Great Britain*, and that he was eſteemed the ſwifteſt horſe in *England*, *Eclipſe* excepted. He is remarkable for getting colts, and they are uncommonly beautiful, and fit for the turf or the road. The above mentioned pedigree may be ſeen, and the terms of ſale made known, to any perſon inclined to purchaſe, by applying to the ſteward at *Stratford*, the ſeat of the late Honourable *Philip Ludwell Lee*, Eſq; in *Weſtmoreland* county. (4)

For SALE,

A NEW BRIG, burthen about 115 tuns, now on the ſtocks, and ready for launching. Her upper timbers are altogether of black walnut, cedar, locuſt, and mulberry. The terms of ſale will be made known to any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to the ſteward at *Stratford*, the ſeat of the late Honourable *Philip Ludwell Lee*, Eſq; in *Weſtmoreland* county. (4)

BY decree of the court of Vice Admiralty, on *Tueſday* the 25th of *April*, will be ſold, at *Burwell*'s ferry, for ready money, the ſchooner ENDEAVOUR, with her rigging, tackle, and apparel, 1300 buſhels of corn, 2 hhds. of tobacco, 2 hhds. of rum, and a barrel of coffee.

(1) JAMES COCKE, Marſhal.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 14, 1775.

I HAVE on hand a neat assortment of GOLD and SILVER WORK, which I will sell cheap, for ready money.

All kinds of JEWELLERY WORK, particularly MOURNING RINGS, is made at my shop, in the newest taste; and MINIATURE PICTURES are set in gold and silver.

CLOCKS and WATCHES cleaned and repaired there likewise.

JAMES CRAIG.

FIFTY VERY LIKELY

SLAVES

Among them four valuable tradesmen, will be sold at *Richmond* fair, for ready money, by the SHERIFF of *King William* county. 2‖

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 3000 acres, whereon is a plantation which has employed, for some years past, twelve or fourteen slaves; this tract lies in the upper end of *King William* county. Also a tract lying in the lower end of the said county, containing 1100 acres, and pleasantly situated on *Pamunkey* river; a brick dwelling-house, with necessary offices, a fishing shore, and a lively fertility of soil, recommend the latter tract to any Gentleman who may be about to settle in life. Possession will be delivered on the 25th of *December* next, to the purchaser, or purchasers, who will have liberty of sowing fall grain. Mr. *Benjamin Grymes*, jun. of *Orange*, will make known particulars to any person who may be inclined to purchase the whole, or any part of the said tracts. Credit till the first of *January* 1777 will be allowed, by

JUDITH ROBINSON.
(tf.) LUCY ROBINSON.
BENJAMIN GRYMES, jun.

To be SOLD, *in the town of* Richmond, *on* Tuesday *the 2d of* May, *if fair, otherwise next fair day, pursuant to the will of the late* James Gunn,

A VALUABLE tract of land, supposed to contain about 400 acres, within three miles of the town, and conveniently situated otherwise; ten exceeding likely NEGROES, men and women; a great variety of valuable household and kitchen furniture, stocks of horses, cattle, and hogs. Credit will be allowed, for all sums above 5l. till the first of *October* 1776, the purchasers giving bond, with approved security, to bear interest from the day of sale, if not discharged by the 25th of the month in which they become payable.

TURNER SOUTHALL,
JAMES LYLE,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
PATRICK COUTTS,
JOHN PENDLETON, jun. } Executors.

*** The creditors are requested to make known their demands to *John Pendleton*, jun. in *Richmond*.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's cornfield, in *Orange* county, near the courthouse, about the first of *December* last, a bright bay HORSE about four feet eight inches high, four years old this spring, dockt, and branded on the near buttock with the bottom of a woman's stirup iron. He is very gentle, and has been rode a little. Whoever will inform me where I can get the said horse shall have 20s. or if brought to my house 40s.

‖ JAMES TAYLOR, senior.

RUN away from the subscriber, at *West Point*, in *King William* county, the 21st of last *December*, a very likely *Virginia* born negro man, named MIKE, about 22 years old, six feet high, and stutters much; had on, when he went away, a suit of negro cotton, but may probably change his clothes. I forewarn all masters of vessels from carrying him out of the colony. Whoever brings the said negro to me shall have 3l. reward, besides what the law allows, and if taken out of the colony 10l. (tf.) JOHN WEST.

Ten pounds reward.

RUN away, two convicted servant men, just imported from *London*, in the *Justitia*, Capt. *Kidd*, lying at *Leeds* town, *viz.* WILLIAM PEARCE, a stout likely fellow, five feet eight or nine inches high, red hair, fair complexion, tolerably well dressed, and about 25 years of age.

RALPH EMANUEL, about six feet high, a likely strong made man, darkish coloured hair, well dressed, with a chocolate coloured surtout coat and red cape, a little tarred, a bound hat with a black band round it, and about 22 years of age. They left the company in which they were travelling a few miles above *Leeds* town, and both will endeavour to pass for sailors. To those used to the smell of servants just from a ship, they will be easily discovered, unless they have procured new clothes. I will give 6l. for securing, or 10l. for bringing both home, and half for each. All masters of ships are forbid harbouring them, at their peril.

ANDREW LEITCH.

DUMFRIES, *April* 6, 1775.

Fifty six dollars reward.

RUN away last night from the subscribers, living near *Bush* river, *Harford* county, *Maryland*, seven *English* servant men, *viz.* JOHN BROWN, about 35 years of age, about five feet eight inches high, has black hair, large temples, narrow chin, and thick lips, used to the sea, and a great swearer.

ABRAHAM PETERS, about 28 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, has black hair and beard, of a swarthy complexion, his left hand somewhat perished and lame, says he is a *Jew*, and talks very good *Dutch*.

JOHN COOLEY, about 22 years of age, by trade a plaisterer, about five feet eight inches high, round faced, and well set.

WILLIAM CHILDS, about 21 years of age, about five feet six inches high, a carver and gilder by trade, but meanly dressed,

THOMAS ABLE, about 25 years of age, about five feet five inches high, has a remarkable red face, very rotten teeth, is a great talker, and very much pitted with the smallpox.

WILLIAM BLANCHLET, about 27 years of age, about five feet four inches high, thin visaged, sharp nose, black hair and beard.

THOMAS SHARP, about 15 years of age, about five feet three inches high, fair complexion, and had on a green coat turned up with blue. They had, and took with them, a country square-barrelled smooth bore gun rifle-stocked, one pistol, and other fire-arms. Several of them have hobnails in their shoes. Whoever takes up the said servants, and secures them, so that their masters may get them again, shall have, if taken ten miles from home, 10l. if out of the county 14l. and if out of the province the above reward, or in proportion for each, including what the law allows, paid by us,

Buckler Bond. *Thomas Saunders.*
Thomas Bond. *Ben. Bradford Norris.*
William Smithson. ‖

TAKEN up, in *Pittsylvania*, a sorrel MARE eight or nine years old, four feet eight or nine inches high, paces naturally, and branded on the near shoulder 3, with a stroke on the top. Also a bay MARE colt two years old, neither dockt nor branded. A roan HORSE colt two years old, neither dockt nor branded. A black stone COLT two years old, neither dockt nor branded. Posted, and appraised, the sorrel mare to 16l. the bay mare colt to 8l. the roan colt to 5l. the black stone colt to 3l.

‖ WILLIHM LYNCH.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a dark bay MARE about twelve years old, four feet six inches high, a switch tail, her mane has been roached, shod before, and branded on the near buttock B. Posted, and appraised to 7l. 10s.

‖ ROBERT BECK.

ROBERDEAU & JACKSON

Have for sale at their new distillery, in the town of Alexandria, *on the river* Potowmack, *in the colony of* Virginia,

ALEXANDRIA RUM,

WHICH they engage equal in quality, either in strength, agreeable smell, and good flavour, to any made on this continent. They will be much obliged to the venders of that article for their custom, which they hope to merit, as well by the goodness of their rum, and the moderate profit they design to sell at, as their constant endeavours to give general satisfaction. ‖

*** They propose to sell for cash only, or country produce delivered at the distillery.

For SALE at *Tappahannock*,

AN *exceeding likely young negro man, who is a very good house servant, understands taking care of horses, and is a tolerable good cook. If the purchaser is not perfectly satisfied with him after a month's trial, he may return him if in health.*

(tf.) ARCHIBALD M'CALL.

ROSLIN, *April* 10, 1775.

TWENTY *five likely* NEGROES, *consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, will be sold at* Blandford, *on* Monday *the 1st of* May *next, to the highest bidders, for ready money, tobacco, or merchants notes payable at the ensuing meeting.*

CHARLES DUNCAN.

NORFOLK, *April* 3, 1775.

JOURNEYMEN WEAVERS, *that are acquainted with any of the following branches, viz. weaving of cotton velvets, thicksets, jeans, fustians, dimities, counterpanes, damask, diaper, gauze, woollens, or linen, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the subscriber. A good linen weaver may soon weave any of the above, and shall have the pieces prepared and mounted for them, by*

GARDINER FLEMING.

*** *I should be obliged to any smith or cutler that would furnish me with a plough, and three different sets of wires, for making cotton velvets.*

¶‖¶ *I have muskito curtains, and sundry other kinds of cloth, for sale; and will give a good price for well spun cotton, flax, or wool, in payment (preferable to cash) such as will run from six to fifteen yards to the pound.*

The noted swift HORSE

TRISTRAM SHANDY,

NOW *in great perfection, stands at my house in the lower end of* Caroline *county, and covers mares this season at* 50s. *Good pasturage gratis, and great care taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for any that may get away.*

Tristram Shandy *was got by* Moreton's Traveller, *his dam by* Janus, *out of a very fine* English *mare.*

JAMES UPSHAW.

To be SOLD *by publick auction, for ready money* only, *at* Gloucester *courthouse, on the 4th of* May *next, at one o'clock,*

SEVERAL valuable horses and mares, together with a mohogany escritoir and book-case, the property of

JONATHAN WATSON.

*** The land, negroes, stock, house, *&c.* may yet be purchased on the terms specified in a former advertisement.

To be SOLD *in* Amherst *county*,

FOUR THOUSAND acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a large tract formerly advertised, together with a very valuable gristmill, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been sold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchasers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorised to bargain for it, and will show it to any persons inclinable to purchase.

(tf.) CARTER BRAXTON.

To be SOLD, *on the fourth* Thurſday *in* May *next*, *being* Pittſylvania *court day*, *by virtue of a deed of truſt from* James Roberts,

THE tract of land where the courthouſe ſtands, containing about 1000 acres, 50 of which are laid off into a town, and ſeveral houſes are built thereon. It would be profitable to any perſon that inclines to keep tavern, as that, without any land but a garden, now rents for 60 l. per annum. There are near 100 acres cleared, and in good order for cropping. Alſo the following tracts of land, *viz.* one on *Dan* river, in the ſaid county, joining the great falls, containing about 700 acres. Another tract on the ſaid river, in *Guilford* county, *North Carolina*, containing 650 acres, 100 of which are cleared, and in good repair. It is known by the name of *Covington*'s, or *Matrimony Quarter*, and has rented for 25 l. per annum. A third tract on *Moon*'s creek, in *Orange* county, *North Carolina*, containing 337 acres, on which is a good plantation that has rented for 8 l. per annum. Theſe ſeveral tracts of land will be divided into lots, if required, and will be ſold by private ſale, between this and the day of ſale, on application being made to the ſaid *Roberts*, or the ſubſcriber. At the ſame time will be ſold, ſeveral valuable SLAVES; two of the women are exceeding good houſe ſervants. The ſtocks of horſes and cattle will alſo be ſold. Good titles to the lands, *&c.* will be made the purchaſers, and as long credit as the affair will admit.

WILLIAM TUNSTALL.

FALMOUTH, *April* 5, 1775.

RUN away from the ſloop *Suſannah*, Capt. *John Dow*, about the 5th ult. a negro man named NED, 40 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, much pitted with the ſmallpox, has a remarkable ſore on his right leg, is fond of liquor, and when intoxicated has an impediment in his ſpeech, is very deceitful, and will, no doubt, endeavour to paſs as a freeman. He had on, when he left the ſloop, a gray kerſey ſhort coat, almoſt new, with metal buttons, breeches of the ſame cloth, a ſpotted cotton jacket, a pair of yarn hoſe, and an old fine hat. Any perſon delivering the ſaid negro to Capt. *Dow* on board, or to the ſubſcriber at *Falmouth*, ſhall have a reward of 5 l. if apprehended in this colony, and 10 l. if in any other. I forewarn all maſters of veſſels from harbouring, employing, or carrying off the ſaid negro, at their peril.

GEORGE HAMILTON.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, *from the ſubſcriber, in* Williamſburg, *a dark bay* HORSE *about fourteen hands and a half high, has a white face, roach mane and bob tail, paces ſlow, and branded on the near buttock* TL *in a piece. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me in this city, or to Mr.* Lowdwell Blackey Taylor *in* New Kent *county, ſhall receive a reward adequate to his trouble.* WILLIAM DAWSON.

COMMITTED to *Northampton* county jail, *North Carolina*, the 22d ult. an outlandiſh negro man, who cannot, or will not, tell his owner's name. He is a ſmall black fellow, about five feet four inches high, and has ſome of his country marks between his eyes; had on a negro cotton jacket with a red collar, and ſome red round the ſleeves, and an old pair of leather breeches. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges. DRURY GEE, ſheriff.

TAKEN up, in *Pittſylvania*, a dark bay HORSE four feet three inches and a half high, about eight years old, a large ſtar in his forehead, had on a ſmall bell with two patches on it, and branded on the near buttock OM. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l. 15 s.

ROBERT HARSTONE.

RICHMOND, *April* 4, 1775.

I SHALL leave the colony in a few weeks. JAMES WATT.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Rocky Ridge*, in *November*, at the ſale of negroes there, a bay mare with a blaze in her face, has a number of remarkable ſmall white ſpots on her back and rump, ſome ſaddle ſpots, is about ten years old, and branded, but I have forgot what it is. Whoever contrives the ſaid mare to me, near *Buckingham* courthouſe, ſhall have 3 l. reward, if ſtrayed; and if ſtolen, on conviction of the thief, 5 l. paid by

THEODORICK WEBB.

MANCHESTER, *March* 25, 1775.

ABOUT 7 or 8 years ago, a bond from *Jones* and *Hooper* to *Harriſon*, for upwards of 30 l. was left with me to receive payment. In 1769 I received the money, with the intereſt then due, and ſome time after adverti ſed in the *Virginia* Gazette, that the Gentlemen who put this bond into my hands might apply and receive the money, but no application hitherto hath been made. The bond was left with me at the time Col. *Harriſon* ſold negroes at this place, but by whom I know not.

JAMES LYLE.

YORICK

IN full health and vigour, covers this ſeaſon at the uſual price and place. Country produce will be received at market price, if delivered before the mares are taken away, of which good care ſhall be taken, but no enſurance for eſcapes, by the publick's obedient humble ſervant,

JOHN WHELDON.

MOUNT AIRY, *March* 28, 1775.

KING HEROD

WILL cover mares the enſuing ſeaſon at 4 l. each. The Gentlemen who ſend mares will be expected to make payment upon taking them away; and ſhould any ſtray from the paſture, and be loſt, I will not be anſwerable for them.

RALPH WORMELEY, junior.

ROSEGILL, *April* 1, 1775.

WILLIAM COSBY, Wheelwright, in *WILLIAMSBURG*,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and cuſtomers, that having been in a bad ſtate of health for theſe twelve months paſt, he has not been able to give that ſatisfaction he would willingly do; but being now quite recovered, he is determined that no one ſhall make better and more ſubſtantial work than him, or upon ſhorter notice, and therefore hopes for a continuance of their favours. He repairs all ſorts of carriages, and furniſhes iron work for the different branches of his buſineſs.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 5, 1775.

AS I intend to leave the colony as ſoon as I can ſettle my affairs, I muſt earneſtly requeſt all perſons indebted to me on my own account, or in partnerſhip with Mr. *William Maitland*, to diſcharge their balances by the enſuing meeting of the merchants. As there are probably ſome of thoſe who may not have it in their power to comply with this requeſt, it is expected they will give bond for what they owe, which will in ſome meaſure anſwer my purpoſe, and enable me to ſupport my credit in future.-----The goods I have on hand, amounting to upwards of 600 l. ſterling, I would gladly diſpoſe of at a low advance, and allow twelve months credit, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity. ROBERT MILLER.

TAKEN *up*, *in* Bedford, *a black* MARE *about fourteen hands high, trots, had on a bell marked* L K, *and branded on the near ſhoulder* O *with a ſtroke through the middle. Poſted, and appraiſed to* 7 *l.*

PRIOR WRIGHT.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, near the upper church in *Middleſex*, on *Saturday* the 18th ult. a convict ſervant named JOSEPH HIGGINSON, one or two and twenty years of age, who is a native of *London*, but can neither read nor write; he is a ſmall man, being little better than five feet high, has a remarkable down look, bends back in the knees when he ſtands, has no beard, but a remarkable ſtrong voice for one of his ſize, and ſtraight dark hair, not long enough to tie. He has been in the country four years laſt *September*, and was ſold by Mr. *Hodge* to one *Strother*, by *Stother* to *Roger Bell*, who ſold him to *Reuben Daniel* of *Orange* county, from whom I had him. He ſerved his time to a ſcrewplate maker, but I have ſince taught him to do all ſorts of jobbing work very well; and although he pretends to underſtand braſs and ſilver work, he is but an indifferent hand in thoſe branches. He had on, and took with him, a *Virginia* cotton coat, kerſey-wove, of a pale lead colour, white breeches, the ſame ſtuff as his coat, old *Engliſh* leather breeches, a mixed red *Wilton* jacket without ſleeves, a coarſe blue jump jacket, a pair of white cotton ſtockings, one pair of pale blue *Virginia* yarn do. a pair of mixed red coarſe ſale do. a pair of old ſhoes, turned pumps, and ſince he has been gone I underſtand he has bought a pair of new black grain dogſkin ſhoes. I think he had a pair of ſilver buckles and a ſtone ſet brooch, but I am not certain. He had likewiſe a fine holland ſhirt and a muſlin neckcloth, one of nabrug ſhirt, and a fine ſmall hat almoſt new. I hear he was ſeen on his way towards, *York*. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any jail of this colony, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have 5 l. reward; if taken up in any other province, and brought home, I will give the above reward of 10 l. I hereby forewarn all perſons from harbouring him, or giving him employment; and as I ſuppoſe he will endeavour to make his eſcape by water, I caution all maſters of veſſels from taking him on board, or carrying him out of the country.

SAMUEL DANIEL.

*** As I had my houſe robbed the night before he went away, and two new cotton ſhirts carried off, I ſuſpect him to be the thief.

THREE months ago I purchaſed, from the executors of *Littlebury Hardiman*, a negro woman named RACHEL, formerly Mr. *Hardiman*'s cook, ſince which I have not ſeen her. I am informed ſhe has a huſband at one of Col. *Carter*'s quarters on *James* river, through whoſe benevolence I imagine ſhe is now harboured. Whoever brings her to me, at *Drummond*'s *Neck*, near *Cowles*'s ferry, ſhall receive 30 s. or 20 s. if conveyed to *Charles City* priſon. I am determined not to diſpoſe of her, and will ſue any perſon who entertains her.

6 JOHN AYLETT.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, near *Newmarket*, containing about 3000 acres of well timbered land, having thereon two plantations, in good repair, with proper and convenient edifices for farming, or making tobacco. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 acres of well timbered land, the property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* in *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* in *Caroline*, or Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Eſſays, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12 *ſ.* 6 *d.* per Annum, Advertiſements inſerted as uſual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reaſonable Terms.

APRIL 21, 1775. SUPPLEMENT. No. 12.

THE Delegates of this colony, at their late Convention, having recommended to the people the diligent execution of the MILITIA LAW paſſed in the year 1738, which is become abſolutely neceſſary ſince the expiration of all ſubſequent militia laws, to the evident danger of the community, in caſe of invaſion or inſurrection, it may be proper to lay before the publick the ſubſtance of that act, which is entitled *An act for the better regulating the militia.*

1. *What perſons ſhall be enliſted.*] All free male perſons, above the age of one and twenty years.

2. *Perſons exempted from perſonal attendance.*] Such as are, or ſhall have been, members of his Majeſty's Council, Speaker of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, Secretary, Receiver General, Auditor, Judge of the court of Vice Admiralty, Attorney General, clerk of the Council, clerk of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, clerk of the Secretary's office, a juſtice of the peace, clerk of any county court, or any perſon that ſhall have born any military commiſſion as high as that of a Captain, or any of the people commonly called Quakers; yet all the perſons aforeſaid ſhall, and are hereby required, to ſend one able-bodied man, not being a convict, or man and horſe, armed and accoutred, according to the directions of this act, conſtantly to appear, and exerciſe at muſters.

3. *Perſons exempted from being enliſted.*] Miniſters of the church of England, the preſident, maſters, or profeſſors, and ſtudents of the college of William and Mary, during the time of their being ſuch, any overſeers reſiding on the plantation where the ſlaves under their care are worked, all millers, having the charge and keeping of any mill, nor the founders, keepers, or other perſons employed in or about any iron, copper, or lead work, or any other mine, during the time of their being ſo employed.

4. *How the militia ſhall be armed.*] Every horſeman ſhall be furniſhed with a ſerviceable horſe, a good ſaddle, with breaſtplate, crupper, curb bridle, carbine, or fuſee, and bucket, holſters, a caſe of piſtols, cutting ſword or cutlaſs, double cartouch box, and ſix charges of powder; and every footman ſhall be furniſhed with a firelock, muſket, or fuſee, well fixed, a bayonet fitted to the ſame, or a cutting ſword or cutlaſs, a cartouch box, and three charges of powder. They are conſtantly to appear with the ſame at the time and place appointed for muſter and exerciſe, and ſhall alſo keep at their houſes one pound of powder and four pounds of ball, and bring the ſame into the field when they ſhall be required.

5. *Mulattoes, &c. not to bear arms.*] Free mulattoes, Negroes, or Indians, as are or ſhall be liſted, ſhall appear without arms; and may be employed as drummers, trumpeters, or pioneers, or in ſuch other ſervile labour as they ſhall be directed to perform.

6. *Duty of officers, and puniſhment of diſobedient ſoldiers.*] Every Captain ſhall, once in three months, or oftener if required, muſter, train, and exerciſe, his troop or company; and the County Lieutenant, Colonel, or chief commanding officer, in every county, ſhall cauſe a general muſter and exerciſe of all the troops and companies within his county to be made in the month of September, every year. And if any ſoldier, during the time he is in arms at a general muſter, ſhall refuſe to perform the commands of his officer, or behave himſelf refractorily or mutinouſly, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the chief commanding officer then preſent to cauſe ſuch offender to be tied neck and heels, for any time not exceeding five minutes; and for a ſecond offence, the majority of the field officers and Captains then preſent are empowered, by a warrant under their hands, to commit the offender to the county jail, there to remain for any time not exceeding ten days, and not to be diſcharged till after paying fees for commitment, &c. And every Captain, or in his abſence the Lieutenant, ſhall duly make a liſt of all the perſons upon his muſter roll who ſhall be ſummoned and do not appear at any of the ſaid muſters, armed and accoutred, as by this act is directed, and return the ſame, with the names of all officers who ſhall be abſent, to the court martial to which he belongs; and every Captain ſhall have power to appoint a clerk to his troop or company, who ſhall keep the muſter rolls, and attend all muſters with the ſame, and ſuch clerk ſhall be exempted from appearing in arms at all ſuch muſters.

7. *Proviſion for going armed to church, and appointing patrollers.*] It ſhall and may be lawful for the chief officer of the militia, in every county, to order all perſons liſted therein to go armed to their reſpective pariſh churches, and ſome time before the 10th of June, yearly, to appoint an officer and four men of the militia, at ſuch times and ſeaſons as he ſhall think proper, to patrol and viſit all negro quarters, and other places ſuſpected of entertaining unlawful aſſemblies of ſlaves, ſervants, or other diſorderly perſons; and ſuch patrollers ſhall have full power and authority to take up any ſuch ſlaves, ſervants, or diſorderly perſons, ſo as aforeſaid unlawfully aſſembled, or any other ſtrolling about from one plantation to another without a paſs from his or her maſter, miſtreſs, or overſeer, and to carry them before the next juſtice of the peace, who is to order every ſuch ſlave, ſervant, ſtroller, or other diſorderly perſon, as aforeſaid, to receive any number of laſhes not exceeding twenty, on his or her bare back, well laid on. And in caſe one company of patrollers ſhall not be ſufficient, to order more companies, conſiſting of the ſame number. And ſuch patrollers ſhall be exempted from attendance at private muſters, and from the payment of all publick, county, and pariſh levies, for their own perſons, for thoſe years in which they ſhall be employed in that ſervice.

8. *A court-martial to be held for fining delinquents.*] The regulations under this head being nearly the ſame as are enacted in the law of 1757, entitled *An act for the better regulating and diſciplining the militia*, which was lately in force and uſe, the reader is thereto referred; but the fines of the militia being different, they are here inſerted, and are as follows: The Lieutenant or chief commanding officer of any county failing to appoint a general muſter in the month of September, yearly, ſhall pay 10l. for every failure; every Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, or Major, failing to appear at ſuch general muſter, or court, ſhall pay 40s. Every Captain who ſhall fail to muſter and exerciſe his troop or company, four times a year, ſhall pay 12s. for every failure; and every Captain failing to appear at the court-martial, or general muſter, ſhall pay 20s. for every failure; and every Lieutenant who fails to appear at muſter ſhall pay 10s. for every failure; and every Cornet, or Enſign, 7s. 6d. And every Captain, or in his abſence the next commanding officer, failing to return a liſt of the perſons who ſhall not appear at muſters, or ſhall appear without his arms or accoutrements, ſhall pay 15s. Every ſoldier refuſing to ſerve as a Serjeant, Corporal, Drummer, or Trumpeter, being thereto appointed by his Captain, ſhall pay 50s. or 500lbs. of tobacco, at his election; but ſuch perſon ſhall be fined but once for ſuch refuſal. Every perſon liſted to ſerve in the Horſe ſhall pay 7s. 6d. or 75lbs. of tobacco; and every perſon liſted in the Foot ſhall pay 5s. or 50lbs. of tobacco, at their election, for not appearing at muſter, completely armed and accoutred, ſo that no perſon be fined above five times a year for ſuch failure. And every clerk of a court-martial failing to deliver the order of the court to the ſheriff of the county, within the time herein before limited, ſhall forfeit all the ſalary or allowance for his ſervice, as clerk, that year.

Eighteen months allowed for providing arms.] Eighteen months time ſhall be allowed to each ſoldier to furniſh and provide himſelf with arms and ammunition, and no ſoldier be fined for appearing without, or not having the ſame at his place of abode, until he hath been liſted eighteen months, ſo as every ſoldier, during the eighteen months, do appear at all muſters, with ſuch arms as he is already furniſhed with.

Arms exempted from ſeizures and diſtreſſes.] The furniture, arms, and ammunition, provided and kept in purſuance of this act, ſhall be free and exempted, at all times, from being impreſſed, upon any account whatſoever, and likewiſe from being ſeized or taken by any manner of diſtreſs, attachment, or writ of execution; and that every diſtreſs, ſeizure, or execution, made or ſerved upon any of the premiſes, be unlawful and void, and that the officer or perſon that preſumes to make or ſerve the ſame be liable to the ſuit of the party grieved, wherein double damages ſhall be given, upon a recovery.

Other defaults finable.] Every perſon exempted from perſonal appearance only, failing to ſend an able bodied man, or man and horſe, as the caſe ſhall be, in his room, to be trained and exerciſed, ſhall pay the ſame fine as is herein before inflicted for not appearing at muſters; and every perſon ordered to go to church armed, failing to do his duty therein, ſhall pay 5s. and every perſon ordered to patrol, and failing ſo to do (to be certified to the court-martial, by the officer of ſuch patrol) ſhall pay 10s. for every failure; and every perſon going to, attending at, or returning from muſter, ſhall be privileged and exempted from arreſts, and being ſerved with any other proceſs, in any civil action or ſuit.

Exempted overſeers or millers not to appear at muſters.] If any exempted overſeer, or miller, ſhall preſume to appear at any muſter, or in any muſter field whatſoever, on the day on which ſuch muſter ſhall be appointed, the party ſo offending ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit and pay 10s. or 100lbs. of tobacco; to be aſſeſſed upon him by the next court-martial, upon certificate of the offence to them made, by the Captain or chief officer preſent at ſuch muſter, and levied, accounted for, and appropriated, in the ſame manner as the other fines ordered by the court-martial.

Sheriff refuſing to receive the order of the court-martial, or failing to account.] He ſhall be fined 50l. for ſuch refuſal; and any ſheriff failing to account for and pay what he may have received, deducting ten per cent. only for his trouble in collecting and receiving, the county court, or General Court, upon motion made againſt him, ſhall give judgment and award execution againſt him for the ſame.

Oaths to be taken by commiſſion officers.] Every commiſſion officer in the militia, before he acts under or executes any ſuch commiſſion, ſhall take the oaths appointed by law to be taken; and every County Lieutenant, Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, and Captain, before they hold any court-martial, ſhall ſwear, "that they "will do equal right and juſtice to all men, "according to the act of aſſembly *for the "better regulation of the militia.*"

Adjutant General, &c. to be ferry free.] The Adjutant General for the time being, with one ſervant, and their horſes, ſhall be exempted from the payment of ferriages at all publick and other ferries within this colony; and the reſpective ferry-keepers ſhall give him, and his ſervant, and horſes, immediate paſſage at all ſuch ferries, as in the caſe of publick expreſſes.

This act does not extend to Williamſburg, but refers to the act made in the 9th year of George I. entitled *An act for enlarging the juriſdiction of the court of Huſtings in the city of Willidmſburg, within the limits thereof;* wherein it is enacted, that no inhabitant of the ſaid city, capable of ſerving in the militia, ſhall hereafter be compellable to make his or their appearance at any muſter of the militia, hereafter to be had or taken, out of the ſaid city; but all and every ſuch inhabitant and inhabitants (except the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the ſaid city) ſhall be liſted and trained, according to the laws of this colony, under the command of one or more perſon or perſons of the principal inhabitants of the ſaid city, as ſhall be thereunto commiſſionated by the Governour or commander in chief of this colony for the time being, and ſuch perſons ſo liſted and trained ſhall not be compelled to go out of the ſaid city, on any military ſervice, without the expreſs order of the Governour or commander in chief of the ſaid colony and dominion for the time being, or, in his abſence, without the order of the ſaid Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, or the major part of them, in their ſaid court of Huſtings, upon the complaint of any officer or officers appointed to command the militia within the ſaid city, and, upon ſufficient proof, ſhall and may give judgment againſt any perſon or perſons liſted under the command of ſuch officer or officers, for the fines which ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be liable to, by means of his or their not appearing, or not doing his or their duty at any muſter, or upon any other ſervice within the ſaid city, and may alſo iſſue warrants for levying ſuch fines, as the officers of the militia, in the reſpective counties of this colony, may, or do.

PARIS, *February 5.*

ACCORDING to the laſt letters from Madrid, a courier is arrived there with advice that the Moors had made an aſſault on the fort de la Victoire, at Melille; but that they were repulſed, with the loſs of 4000 men.

LONDON, *February 15.*

IT is whiſpered, for the maintaining of pacifick meaſures, that C----a is given up to the Court of France. O rare times! and thrice hapleſs England!

Feb. 16. A letter from a Gentleman of veracity at Paris ſays: "We have the moſt authentick intelligence that the French and Spaniards together have 40 ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, &c. now in the Weſt Indies."

It is beyond doubt that ſix large ſhips ſailed lately, three from Holland, and the reſt from France, with arms, ammunition, and other implements of war, for our colonies in America; and more are abſolutely preparing for the ſame place.

The Lord Mayor is making great preparations at the manſion-houſe for the grand feſtival which is to be given to the patriotick Peers. The Royal Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland are requeſted to honour the city with their preſence on that day, as the great body of merchants who are injured by the perſecution of the Americans wiſh to teſtify their gratitude and reſpect to thoſe illuſtrious ſupporters of their liberties and their commerce.

The Miniſtry complain very loudly of the alteration in the temper of a certain American Governour, ſince his being made commander in chief of the forces in that quarter. An addition of power, it was expected, would have produced additional zeal; but they ſay, like all others, he is dwindled into the tame magiſtrate.

Orders are given from the the War Office for the Lord Lieutenants of every county in England to give in accounts of the ſtate and conditions of the militia, as well officers as private men.

The force which is expected to rendezvous at Boſton, and its neighbourhood, by the 10th of April next, we hear, will conſiſt of of 13,000 effective men, conſiſting of 15 regiments of foot, 1 of light dragoons, 7 companies of artillery, and 27 of marines.

A Gentleman of fortune and probity, at the weſt end of the town, received a copy of the addreſs to his Majeſty, with his anſwer, about an hour after it was preſented, which he immediately ſent by an expreſs, ready for that purpoſe, to the north of Scotland, where a veſſel was ready to ſail at a minute's warning. This is the fourth veſſel that has ſailed from the ſame quarter, within theſe three weeks, for the continent of America.

Numbers of Gentlemen here are about to embark for America, to act with the Americans as volunteers.

To-morrow the two Mr. Woodfalls will be diſcharged from their impriſonment in the King's Bench.

Feb. 17. As ſoon as Government has brought the Americans to their ſenſes, a Viceroy, we hear, will be ſent over, who will be inveſted with ſuch power and authority as to prevent, for the future, ſuch unhappy diſputes ever happening again.

Lord North hath now taken the moſt decent meaſures to reſign, and it is ſuppoſed, before the expiration of 14 days, that a new ſet of men will ſucceed to office.

Notwithſtanding the ſanguine puffs of Adminiſtration, we are informed that meaſures will relax, and peace be again re-eſtabliſhed in America.

A change in the Miniſtry of France is hourly expected to take place. In that caſe, Choiſeul will convince us immediately what French ſincerity is.

Prince Erneſt, brother to her Majeſty, and the Miniſters of Denmark, Pruſſia, Ruſſia, and Hanover, &c. were yeſterday at Court.

The accounts from Lord Dunmore of the ſpirit of the people of Virginia, and the equal vigour of the other American provinces, have thrown the Miniſtry into a ſtate of deſpondency; the ſanguine ſtrings which they ſcrewed ſo high begin to relax, and an univerſal change of men and meaſures muſt be adopted.

Advice is received that one of our frigates has had an engagement off Cadiz with two Spaniſh men of war, which laſted three glaſſes, when the former was obliged to bear away for Gibraltar, in a ſhattered condition, which port ſhe reached with great difficulty.

Laſt week a bow and quiver, in which were 24 arrows made of reed, pointed with ſteel and bearded, were found in New Foreſt, Hampſhire, ſuppoſed to have lain there ſince the reign of King William Rufus, who was ſhot in that foreſt 675 years ago; the reeds were not decayed, nor the points ruſty.

Feb. 18. The people at the Victualing Office work night and day, and employ all hands that offer themſelves; 4000 caſks have been ſent from Portſmouth, thoſe in town being inſufficient for preſent uſe, nor can they be made half ſo faſt as they are wanted. Theſe extraordinary preparations are thought to portend a war with ſome European power, as the ſtock in hand is more than ſufficient for any probable demand on an American expedition.

It was yeſterday currently reported that Lord North has reſigned, and the ſame rumour prevails again this day; but matters are in ſuch a ſtate that we cannot tell with any certainty, nor (if the above report be true) what changes have taken place.

It is well known that no man ever accepted a commiſſion with more reluctance than General Gage did the command of the troops againſt the Americans. His Lady is the daughter of an inhabitant of Boſton. It was a ſufficient mortification to be torn from his family and friends, and a much greater to be employed againſt thoſe with whom he was connected by friendſhip and the ties of conſanguinity.

A ſcene of greater confuſion, miſrule, and injuſtice, cannot be conceived, than is deſcribed in a letter of Lord Dunmore's, dated Dec. 24th, as now prevailing in the province of Virginia. Committees are appointed in every county, to enforce what they call the *laws* of the Congreſs, and exerciſing higher powers in viſiting private houſes, and calling perſons before them, than were ever practiſed by any *legal government* in Europe. Armed companies are raiſed in every county there, to enforce the orders of theſe committees; and, in ſome places, the men are ſworn in directly in defiance of the legal prerogative of the crown. The courts of juſtice are ſhut, merely becauſe a bill for ſettling the fees happened to be loſt, with other bills, when their Aſſembly was diſſolved laſt ſummer; but it is fairly to be ſuppoſed, that the true reaſon is to aggravate and inflame the clamour at home, by preventing the legal demands of creditors here from being determined in their courts. Lord Dunmore apprehends that ſuch violences may ſpread themſelves, by the general diſorder which they muſt occaſion. It is to be wiſhed, adds our correſpondent, that the Parliament would order this moſt remarkable letter to be printed, as it will convince every order of men in this country what party they are to take, when ſuch iniquitous proceedings prevail in every part of the dominions of the crown of Great Britain. Let it be obſerved, that Virginia has no reaſon to complain; their charter has not been touched; they have paid no duty on tea, and yet they have been almoſt the foremoſt in throwing off their conſtitutional dependence on this country, without provocation, and at the riſk of involving their own province in riots and confuſion. The rich have laid in ſtores for two years; the poor will ſuffer, and will riſe!

Feb. 21. Sir James Lowther, and his friends, have deſerted the Miniſtry; this is a deſertion of ſuch a nature as greatly alarms.

Some days ago, in the Warren of Woolwich, there was a call of men, to try who would voluntarily offer their ſervices in America; but only one man offered, and he upon the terms that he ſhould be pardoned an offence which he had committed. Alſo, out of 250 of Burgoyne's light-horſe, but 15 offered to ſerve in America; they alſo murmured, and ſaid, "they would not go to America to fight."

On Friday evening, in the ſtable yard at a certain houſe, there was a private meeting of the Lords Bute, North, Mansfield, G---d, &c. to conſult about ſuch meaſures as might put things on a better footing, as

they were much divided in opinion the day before, in the Privy Council, on the bill of attainder, and the majority was againſt it. Every court engine is ſet to work to ſilence the city, and to prevent an addreſs; but ſuch is the honeſt ſpirit of the citizens that nothing can damp their zeal and truth, when embarked in a good cauſe. The intentions of the manufacturing people to come up gives the town much uneaſineſs, for many are actually on the march towards St. James's to remonſtrate *viva voce*.

The meaſures talked of, a few days ſince, of bills of attainder and proſcriptions of certain Americans, are laid aſide, as it was thought to be a meaſure which would take in many conſiderable perſons on this ſide the water, who might be conſtrued to be aiders and abetters.

A certain celebrated Lady, amongſt the body of Quakers, waited on the King to addreſs him on the times; and after promiſing her an audience, he abruptly withdrew.

In a few days, a total change of men and meaſures will be adopted.

Within theſe few days, a number of naval officers, upon the half-pay liſt, have had notice ſent them to be in readineſs to enter upon actual duty when called in.

The Spaniſh man of war which engaged the Engliſh frigat off Cadiz received a chain ſhot which took away her foremaſt, and carried with it the boltſprit and main topmaſt; and had it not been for that fortunate circumſtance, the frigat certainly would have been taken.

BOSTON, *March* 27.

Extract of a letter from England, *Jan.* 15.

"IT is not known yet what plan the Miniſtry will adopt; but as Lord North has given out that no more troops will be ſent to Boſton, it is not intended to enforce it *vi & armis*, but withdrawing the troops and blocking up your harbours, which would be aiding your meaſures. It is my private opinion that they will be obliged to repeal the obnoxious acts this preſent ſeſſion, provided you remain firm, and they ſee no proſpect of breaking the union of the colonies."

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

Concord, March 24, 1775.

"Whereas it is indiſpenſably neceſſary for the ſafety of a free people, and the preſervation of their liberties, that they at all times keep themſelves in a ſtate of actual defence againſt every invaſion or depredation; and this country being ſtill threatened by a powerful army poſted in its capital, with a profeſſed deſign of executing certain acts of the Britiſh Parliament, calculated to deſtroy our invaluable rights and liberties, and the government of this colony as by charter and law eſtabliſhed therein:

Therefore reſolved, that the meaſures that have heretofore been recommended by this and the former Provincial Congreſs, for the purpoſe of putting this colony into a complete ſtate of defence, be ſtill moſt vigorouſly purſued by the ſeveral towns, as well as individual inhabitants; and that any relaxation would be attended with the utmoſt danger to the liberties of this colony and of all America, eſpecially as by the lateſt advices from Great Britain we have undoubted reaſons for jealouſy that our implacable enemies are unremitting in their endeavours, by fraud and artifice, as well as by open force, to ſubjugate this people; which is an additional motive to the inhabitants of this colony to perſevere in the line of conduct recommended by the Congreſs, and be ready to oppoſe with firmneſs and reſolution, at the utmoſt hazard, every attempt for that purpoſe.

Signed by order of the Provincial Congreſs.

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

A true extract from the minutes.

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secretary.

March 30. Capt. Samuel Andrews, who arrived here, on Tueſday evening, in 17 days from St. Chriſtopher's, informs us that the day he left St. Chriſtopher's a ſhip arrived there in five weeks from London, bound to Jamaica, the Captain of which ſhip informed him that an intimate friend of his was in company with Lord North's brother, and Mr. John Williams of this town, juſt before he left London; theſe Gentlemen informed him, that his Lordſhip had told them he did not doubt but American affairs would ſoon be ſettled to the ſatisfaction of the Americans. Capt. Andrews farther ſays, that this was credited at St. Chriſtopher's.

We are alſo informed by Captain Andrews, that 33 days ago he was at Demarara, and that the Lynx man of war arrived there from Antigua, to look into the ſtate of that country, and it was thought by many that that place would be claimed by the Engliſh. The Captain of the man of war ſailed a few days before him, on his return to Antigua, and gave out that there would ſoon be men of war ſent to Demarara.

NEW YORK, *April* 6.

LAST Sunday arrived in town Meſſ. Stearns and Knight, two Gentlemen of the law in the county of Cumberland, from whence they had luckily eſcaped the purſuit of the inſurgents; and we hear the Gentlemen who had fallen into their hands are to be removed, by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus, from Northampton, in Maſſachuſetts, to this city, where they will be regularly tried, in order to their enlargement.

The ſloop Charming Peggy, Capt. Tilley, ſailed laſt Thurſday for Briſtol. In the above veſſel was tranſmitted, by the Hon. the General Aſſembly of the province, an humble, firm, dutiful, and loyal petition to his Majeſty; as alſo a memorial to the Lords, and a repreſentation and remonſtrance to the Commons of Great Britain, requeſting their mutual endeavours for a ſettlement of the preſent diſputes between the mother country and the colonies.

Extract of a letter dated Boſton, *March* 22.

"Since the army have found that the ſeaſon is paſt for nature's forming a bridge from hence, they become abuſive and inſulting. They are now finiſhing their fortifications on the Neck, by picketing on each ſide. We propoſe to give you an account of the manœuvres of our adverſaries as they may occur. The 16th inſtant (being recommended by the Provincial Congreſs to be obſerved as a day of faſting and prayer) on the morning of this day the ſociety at the weſt end of Boſton were greatly diſturbed by a party of officers and ſoldiers of the 4th, or King's own regiment. When the people were aſſembling they brought two markee tents, and pitched them within about ten yards of the meeting-houſe, then ſent for three drums and three fifes, and kept them beating and playing *yankey doodle* till ſervice was over; Colonel Maddiſon preſent part of the time. On the 17th, in the evening, Col. Hancock's elegant ſeat, ſituated near the Common, was attacked by a number of officers, who with their ſwords cut and hacked the fence before his houſe in a moſt ſcandalous manner, and behaved very abuſively, by breaking people's windows, and inſulting almoſt every perſon they met. On the 18th, the Neck guard ſeized 13,425 muſket cartridges wirh ball (we ſuppoſe through the information of ſome dirty ſcoundrel, of which we now have many among us) and about 300lbs. of ball, which were carrying into the country; this was private property. The owner applied to the General firſt, but he abſolutely refuſed to deliver it. They abuſed the teamſter very much, and run a bayonet into his neck. The ſame evening a number of officers, heated with liquor it is ſaid, with drawn ſwords, ran through the ſtreets, like (what they really were) madmen, cutting every one they met. The ſtage coach juſt arrived from Providence paſſing by, they attacked it, broke the glaſs, and abuſed the paſſengers; but the driver, being a ſmart fellow, jumped off his ſeat, caught one of them (Capt. Gore of the 5th) and ſome blows paſſed, when the officer retired, not much to his credit. On the 19th, Col. Hancock was again much inſulted by a number of inferiour officers and privates, who entered his encloſures, and refuſed to retire after his requeſting them ſo to do, telling him that his houſe, ſtables, &c. would ſoon be theirs, and then they would do as they pleaſed. However, on his application to the General, he immediately ſent one of his aid-de-camps to the officer of the guards, at the bottom of the Common, to ſeize any officer or private who ſhould moleſt Col. Hancock, or any inhabitant, in their lawful calling."

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 21.

BY Capt. Taylor, from Liverpool, there is advice that things had taken a ſudden turn in the Houſe of Commons, in favour of America; and that it was expected Lord North would reſign, in a very ſhort time. That Nobleman, on the 20th of February, made a motion in the Houſe, which greatly ſurpriſed moſt people; the purport of which was, that all the colonies (Maſſachuſetts Bay excepted) ſhould be permitted to raiſe, by their own Aſſemblies, the ſeveral requiſitions made to them by Government, upon their complying with which the duties complained of ſhould ceaſe: That the whole vengeance of the Miniſtry ſeemed to be levelled againſt the New England provinces, for that a bill had been framed to reſtrain their trade, particularly their fiſhing at Newfoundland, &c. and it is therein declared that it is unfit the inhabitants of the ſaid provinces ſhould enjoy the ſame privileges of trade to which his Majeſty's faithful and obedient ſubjects are entitled, therefore enacts that no ſort of merchandiſe whatſoever ſhall be ſhipped from thoſe provinces to any place except Great Britain, Ireland, or the Weſt Indies, during the continuance of that act; but that the Governour and Council of New Hampſhire, and of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, may again open their trade, by proclamation, whenever it ſhall appear, to their ſatisfaction, that obedience to the laws ſhall be ſo far reſtored as that goods have been imported and exported, for a certain term preceding, to the places aforeſaid.

His Excellency the Governour, with the advice of the Council, has thought proper to prorogue the GENERAL ASSEMBLY to Thurſday the 7th of September next.

This morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, all the gunpowder in the magazine, to the amount, as we hear, of about 20 barrels, was carried off in his Excellency the Governour's waggon, eſcorted by a detachment of marines from the armed ſchooner Magdalen, now lying at Burwell's ferry, and lodged on board that veſſel. As ſoon as the news of this manœuvre took wind, the whole city was alarmed, and much exaſperated; and numbers got themſelves in readineſs to repair to the palace, to demand from the Governour a reſtoration of what they ſo juſtly ſuppoſed was depoſited in this magazine for the country's defence. However, as ſome Gentlemen repreſented the propriety of remonſtrating to the Governour upon this occaſion, in a decent and reſpectful manner, the Common Hall aſſembled, who, after deliberating ſome time, waited upon his Excellency with the following addreſs, which was preſented by the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; Recorder of this city, and is as follows:

My LORD,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Williamſburg, in common hall aſſembled, humbly beg leave to repreſent to your Excellency, that the inhabitants of this city were this morning exceedingly alarmed, by a report that a large quantity of gunpowder was, in the preceding night, while they were ſleeping in their beds, removed from the publick magazine in this city, and conveyed under an eſcort of marines on board one of his Majeſty's armed veſſels lying at a ferry on James river.

We beg leave to repreſent to your Excellency, that as this magazine was erected at the publick expenſe of this colony, and appropriated to the ſafe keeping of ſuch ammunition as ſhould be there lodged from time to time for the protection and ſecurity of the country, by arming thereout ſuch of the militia as might be neceſſary in caſes of invaſions and inſurrections, they humbly conceive it to be the only proper repoſitory to be reſorted to in times of imminent danger.

We farther beg leave to inform your Excellency, that from various reports, at preſent prevailing in different parts of the country, we have too much reaſon to believe that ſome wicked and deſigning perſons have inſtilled the moſt diabolical notions into the minds of our ſlaves, and that therefore the utmoſt attention to our internal ſecurity is become the more neceſſary.

The circumſtances of this city, my Lord, we conſider as peculiar and critical. The inhabitants, from the ſituation of the magazine, in the midſt of their city, have for a long tract of time been expoſed to all thoſe dangers which have happened in many countries from exploſions, and other accidents. They have, from time to time, thought it incumbent on them to guard the magazine. For their ſecurity, they have for ſome time paſt judged it neceſſary to keep ſtrong patrols on foot: In their preſent circumſtances, then, to have the chief and neceſſary means of their defence removed, cannot but be extremely alarming.

Conſidering ourſelves as guardians of the city, we therfore humbly deſire to be informed by your Excellency upon what motives, and for what particular purpoſe, the powder has been carried off in ſuch a manner, and we earneſtly entreat your Excellency to order it to be immediately returned to the magazine.

To which addreſs his EXCELLENCY *returned this verbal anſwer:*

THAT, hearing of an inſurrection in a neighbouring county, he had removed the powder from the magazine, where he did not think it ſecure, to a place where it would be in perfect ſecurity; and that, upon his word and honour, whenever it was wanted, on any inſurrection, it ſhould be delivered in half an hour.

That he had removed it in the night time to prevent any alarm, and that Captain Collins had his expreſs commands for the part he had acted. He was ſurpriſed to hear the people were under arms on this occaſion, and that he ſhould not think it prudent to put powder into their hands in ſuch a ſituation.

On Tueſday laſt the Hon. Ralph Wormeley, Eſq; and Col. Benjamin Harriſon of Berkeley, were elected Viſiters and Governours of William and Mary college, in the room of his Excellency the Governour, and Col. Lewis Burwell of King's Mill, who have reſigned.

Laſt Monday night, as Mr. Richard Allen, merchant in New Kent, was returning home from Cumberland town, in a pettiauger, with Mr. Robert Dudley of King and Queen, and five negroes (the veſſel being deep loaded) by a ſudden ſquall of wind they were overſet, and the whole of them periſhed, except Mr. Dudley, who ſaved himſelf by getting on the bottom of the pettiauger, from whence he was taken off by the boat from Col. Ruffin's ferry. Mr. Allen was a very worthy man, and much regretted by his friends and acquaintances.

On Saturday, Monday, and Tueſday laſt, the following criminals were tried at the General Court, viz.

John Watkins, from Henrico, for a rape: Guilty.

William Gray, from Weſtmoreland, for Store-breaking: Guilty.

William Pitman, from King George, for the murder of his negro boy: Guilty.

Michael Smith, from Norfolk, for ſtreet robbery: Acquitted.

Thomas Sweney, from Buckingham, for grand larceny: Acquitted.

John Martin, and Henry Maſkall, from Cumberland, for forging tobacco notes: Their trial put off till the court of Oyer in June.

John Wright (alias Fleming) and John Brown (alias Murphy) from Berkeley, for horſe-ſtealing: Guilty.

Richard Sampſon, and William Hoynds, from Prince William, for robbing on the highway: Acquitted.

James Bayley, from Norfolk, for houſe-breaking: Acquitted.

Joſeph Cooper, from York, for felony: Guilty.

James Lee, from Fairfax, for felony: Acquitted.

John Wood, and John Smith, from Fairfax, for houſe-breaking: Wood found guilty, Smith turning King's evidence; but he is ſtill in cuſtody, and is to be ſent back to his county for examination touching a felony he is ſuppoſed guilty of.

Robert Brofford, from Auguſta, for grand larceny: Guilty.

Julius Kirk, from York, for murder: Found guilty of manſlaughter.

Next day John Watkins, William Gray, William Pitman, John Wright, John Bryan, and John Wood, were brought to the bar, and received ſentence of death. Robert Brofford, Julius Kirk, and Joſeph Cooper, were burnt in the hand.

The evidences againſt William Pitman were his own ſon and daughter, by whom it appeared that their father, in the heat of paſſion, and when in liquor, had, for ſome trifling offence, tied his poor negro boy by the neck and heels, beat him moſt cruelly with a large grape vine, and then ſtamped him to death. This man has juſtly incurred the penalties of the law, and we hear will certainly ſuffer; which ought to be a warning to others to treat their ſlaves with moderation, and not give way to unruly paſſions, that may bring them to an ignominious death, and involve their families in their unhappy fate.

Marriages.] Mr. JOHN GORDON, of Prince George, to Miſs LUCY POYTHRESS, of the ſame county; a very agreeable young Lady, with a handſome fortune.

To the MERCHANTS *and* MASTERS *of* VESSELS.

THIS day the ſchooner Endeavour, Michael Dyer commander, was tried and condemned in the court of Admiralty, for taking on board Indian corn without having previouſly given a non-enumerated bond; when the Judge was pleaſed to declare, that he ſhould not conſider the toleration allowed by the officers of the cuſtoms, in not requiring the bond to be given until the Captain went to clear out, as any excuſe for the ſkipper, but that he would, in future, enforce the ſeverity of the laws upon every delinquent.

A CARD *to the patriotick* ASSOCIATION COMMITTEES *of* Virginia.

A FAITHFUL adherence to the aſſociation being eſſential to our ſucceſs in the glorious cauſe that we are now contending for, does not a probability of evaſion taking place, under pretence of goods being brought from the neighbouring colonies, when in fact they have been imported directly from Great Britain, make it quite neceſſary that the committees ſhould all eſtabliſh a rule, that no goods be admiſſible, unleſs the importer produces a certificate from the committee of the place of exportation that the goods ſent here are either of American fabrick, or that they were there imported ſtrictly according to the aſſociation.

A FRIEND TO LIBERTY.

AT a meeting of a committee for Caroline county, on the 8th day of April 1775, Mr. Robert Johnſton, merchant, appeared before the committee, purſuant to a ſummons for that purpoſe, and being charged with having broken the 9th article of the American aſſociation, confeſſed that he had ſold nails, gunpowder, and brown linen, at a price which appeared to be higher than any merchant in Port Royal (to which place he had lately come from the city of Philadelphia) had been accuſtomed to ſell the like articles for, within a year preceding the aſſociation: Whereupon the committee unanimouſly declared their opinion to be, that, in order to comply with this article of the aſſociation, every new-ſettling or tranſient retailer of goods, who had not dealt here before the 20th of October laſt, was bound to ſell his goods at the prices that the merchants in the neighbourhood had been accuſtomed and were now bound to ſell them at; but as Mr. Johnſton now voluntarily ſigned the aſſociation, and promiſed to conform to the opinion of the committee in his future dealings, the committee are diſpoſed to paſs over his former miſconduct.

SAMUEL HAWS, Clerk.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST in *Williamſburg*, laſt *Oyer* and *Terminer* court, a pocket book containing ſundry papers, that can be of no uſe to any other perſon than the owner. There was in it a 20s. bill, which the finder is very welcome to, upon delivering the other contents to Mr. *Connelly* in *Williamſburg*, or the ſubſcriber in *Brunſwick*.

1‖ HENRY WILSON.

FOR SALE,

A SET *of very fine* BLACK COLTS, *and another of* BAYS, *all of the beſt breeds, and from* 3 *to* 4 *years old, with long tails, and juſt broke; alſo a ſet of young* BAY HORSES, *that are large and ſtrong, and go very well. Inquire of the Printer.*

WARWICK, *April* 18, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony ſoon.

‖ ALEXANDER GORDON.

GIFT

STANDS *this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's, and will cover at* 12*s.* 6*d. the leap, and* 40*s. the ſeaſon. Good paſturage gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for thoſe that ſtray, or any accidents whatever.*

JOHN C. COCKE.

JAMES CITY, *April* 21, 1775.

JAMES CITY, *April* 21, 1775.

STRAYED, *or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber, on* Monday *laſt, a likely bay* MARE, *five years old this ſpring, about fourteen hands and a half high, one or both hind feet white, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and branded on the near buttock* TB *in a piece. Whoever delivers her to me, in this county, ſhall have* 20*s. and for the thief* 5*l.*

JOHN C. COCKE.